Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1613.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

UNITED STATES, *Pennsylvania District*, } ss.

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to *PUBLIC SALE*, at the Custom-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock at noon,

2 hampers of Earthen Ware
1 box of Indigo
1 box of Merchandize
1 half barrel do.
10 bags of Coffee
1 barrel of Salt Petre
2 barrels, 1 keg, 1 trunk } of Linens
1 barrel of Sugar
1 bag of Pepper, and
Part of 3 bags of Sugar

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshal's Office, 2d November, 1797. } dtS

UNITED STATES, *Pennsylvania District*, } ss.

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to *PUBLIC SALE*, at the Custom-house in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock, at noon,

354 Silver Watches
30 gold Watches
500 Watch Keys

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshal's Office, 2d November, 1797. } dtS

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Monday, the 13th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling plantation of ALEXANDER PORTER, Esq. deceased, in the Hundred and County of New-Castle,

All the Stock of the said Farm,

Consisting of horses fit for draught or saddle, colts, fat cattle, milch cows, calves, several pairs of large and valuable oxen. Sheep and hogs (all the horned cattle and sheep, being of a very large and fine breed) and also carts, harrows, ploughs, and other farming utensils, together with a variety of household furniture.

The conditions of Sale will be made known, at the time and place aforesaid.

Mary Porter, Admrx.

New Castle Hundred, State of Delaware, Oct. 20, 1797. }

☞ All persons indebted to the estate of the said Alexander Porter, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands against the same, to produce them duly authenticated, for settlement.

Oct. 30. dtS

For Sale, by the Package,

For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days, viz.

Book and Jaconet Muslins plain, stripes, and Checks
do. do. Tamboured
do. Ladies handkerchiefs, & gentlemen's neck do.
} Assorted in packages.

Jaconet chintz muslin for home and the West India market, Pullicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz shawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Also a few scotch cambricks and an assortment of muslin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a consignment from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be seen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN'S Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6. 2awtf.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Fresh and Wheeling Creeks, and Ten Mile Run.—These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patenteed early in 1787, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

Octocte 6. 3awtS

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on lease for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

For Sale or Charter,



The Snow
GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

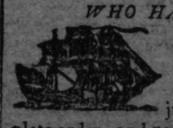
November 7. dtf.

Five years old Madeira Wine,

OF the very first quality, in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, just landed from the ship Edward, from Madeira, and for sale by

JOHN CRAIG,
No. 12, Dock-street.

WHO HAS FOR CHARTER,
The Brigantine
CHARLOTTE,



Burthen about 1200 barrels, just hove down and put in complete order, and now ready to receive a cargo.

Also, For SALE or CHARTER,
The Ship
JOSEPHUS,



Burthen about 1800 barrels.

november 6. 3awtf.

For Liverpool,



The Ship
CLOTHIER,
Nathaniel D. Gardner, *master*,

WILL sail about the 15th inst. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, at Vanuxem's wharf, or to JAMES OLDDEN,

nov. 3. dtf No. 41, N. Front-street.

For London,



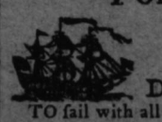
THE SHIP
WILLIAM PENN,
James Josiah, *Master*,

WILL sail with all convenient expedition.—For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain, or to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

For London,



THE SHIP
JEAN,
Daniel M'Pherson, *Master.*

TO sail with all convenient speed—a considerable part of her cargo being already engaged.

For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to

Ross & Simson.

Oct. 27. §

For SAVANNAH,



THE FAST SAILING SHIP
Swift Packet,
Patrick Gribbin, *Master.*

NOW lying at Smith's wharf, above Race-street. Is handsomely accommodated for passengers, and will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, or at No. 95, South Front-street, or of the subscribers,

N. & J. Frazier.

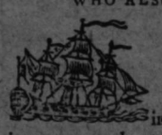
Oct. 28. dtf

Port and Madeira Wine,
Now Landing,

By ship Edward, from Madeira, and Betsey and Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogsheads,

For sale by
PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
The Ship



AMITY,

Four thousand barrels burthen, in excellent order—ready to take in a cargo—about three years old.

LIKEWISE,
The Schooner INDUSTRY,

Burthen 800 barrels, ready also to receive a cargo—and a quantity of

Jamaica Rum and Sugars,

Just landed from the above vessels at South street wharf. eotm. Nov. 1.

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State; and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Master,

One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,

And for Sale by

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf



N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are also for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

For Charter,



THE SHIP
John Bulkley,
Samuel Volans, *Master.*

THIS vessel is built of live oak and cedar, of about 3000 barrels burthen, and ready to receive on board a cargo.

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

For Freight or Charter,



THE GOOD BRIG
SUKEY,
Isaac Vredenburg, Master;

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms please to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 bushels of Timothy Seed
150 cases of Claret, first quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.

Sept. 29. dtf

For Amsterdam,



The Ship
WILMINGTON,
Captain Hilman;

A Staunch, fast sailing, Philadelphia built vessel, of live oak and cedar, is now in complete order, and will sail with all possible speed, having great part of her cargo already engaged. For freight or passage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the captain on board, or to

Summerl & Brown.

Who have on hand,
Gonaives Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, and a few thousand weight of excellent Cordage, including several Cables of 8½ & 11 inches.

november 3. tuth&stf

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m.

Drawing & Painting Academy,
No. 63, Walnut-street.

JAMES COX,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the generous public, that his academy opens this day, November the 6th.

Hours of tuition for ladies, from 2 till 4 in the afternoon, and in the evening from 6 till 8 for gentlemen.

J. Cox has added to his collection of copies a variety of fine views, &c. drawn from nature during his absence from the city:

All kinds of colours prepared, and every article used in the different branches of drawing and painting, sold on reasonable terms.

Terms of Tuition, *Six Dollars and a half* per quarter.

A morning class for grown ladies, frrom 11 till 12 o'clock. d3t nov. 6.

A Negro Man.

FOR SALE, the unexpired time (four years) of a stout, healthy, active Negro Man. He is by trade a Cooper, was brought up when a boy to the farming business, is a good ploughman, understands the care and management of horses, and is a good driver. He has lately been employed in painting a new house and paints well—he is good tempered, and believed to be very honest, sold partly for want of employ, but more for being addicted to liquor—For terms apply to No. 12, Dock street, near Spruce street.

Nov. 6. tf

TO BE LET—At a moderate Rent,
The principal part of a HOUSE,

WITHIN a short distance of the Coffee-house, which has been occupied for the last four months, consisting of a good dining room and parlour, two bed rooms and a dressing room, two garrets, kitchen, wood vault and cellar, all in excellent order, fit for the immediate reception of a small family. None need apply but those who are respectable and regular. Inquire at the office of this Gazette.

Oct. 24. dtf

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

St. Croix Sugar & Rum,
For Sale by
JOHN NIXON & Co.

Oct. 26. d2w.

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,
No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

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ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

Oct. 27. §

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

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From Marseilles.
THE CARGO

Of the Swedish barque Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogsheads
Ditto, in cases
Frontigniac Wine, in cases of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigrease
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madrass
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Ostrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in sorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. eotf

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also, 100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscriber, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

november 6. eotf

Mordecai Lewis,
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Store, No. 25, Great Dock-street,
250 bales of Bengal Goods

Containing Baftas
Cossas
Gurrahs
Moragugungees
Tookery
Check and Stripes
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Mamoody
Calicoes
11 boxes Irish Linens
1 do. Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
20 canisters Java Sugar
78 bags black Pepper
126 do. East India Ginger
100 casks roll Brimstone
70 pipes Madeira Wine
57 casks Gin

A quantity of sheathing Copper and Nails.

October 30. 3aw3w

For Sale by the Subscriber,

White Plattillas
Brown Hollands
White Sheetings
Dowlasses
Silesia bordered Handkerchiefs
Striped Siamouses
Black Ribbons, No. 3 and 4
Glass Tumblers, and Looking Glasses, in in cases, &c. &c.

George Pennock.

november 6. eod3w

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon, Teneriffe Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities & prices

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hhkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gutrahs	Sillersoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various colours
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

☞ In the course of a few days, the PIECE GOODS, composing the cargo of the ship Ganges, will be exposed for sale at that large commodious Store, the northwest corner of Market and Fourth streets, where a bale of every species of Goods will be open. d Oct. 31.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Madeira Wine, first quality, in pipes
Madeira Wine, New-York quality, in pipes
Lisbon WINE, in pipes
CLOVES and NUTMEGS } of the latest importation, in boxes
Spanish Wool, in Bales, suitable for Hatters.

Willings & Francis,
Penn-street, No. 21.

Nov. 1. w&stf

Just arrived,

From Port-au-Prince, and for Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street,

642 hogsheads, 82 tierces, 523 barrels, 646 bags } Prime Coffee

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 28. §

LANDING,

From on board the ship Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,

60 tons of the best clean Russia HEMP

60 casks of bottled BROWN STOUT.

For Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street.

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 31. d

FOR SALE,
By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

* * Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

REMOVAL.

Maurice Moynihan,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store of China, Glass, Queens Ware, and Dry Goods, from No. 81 North Second, to No. 71 North Seventh Street, north east corner of Cherry Alley, where he solicits the favor of his former customers.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.

November 2. dtf

POSTPONED SALE.

☞ On account of the rain on SATURDAY evening, the Sale of Notes which was then to take place, was postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, at the Merchant's Coffee House. At which time and place

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

	dols.	cts.
1 Note drawn by James Greenleaf in favour of and endorsed by Edward Fox, dated 9th August, 1796, due 11th October last,	1,300	
3 do. drawn by said James Greenleaf in favor of and endorsed by Edward Fox dated 5th August, 1796, at 4 months date, 1 payment dols. 2681 13, 1681 14, and 2681 14, amount together	8043	41
3 do. do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in eight months, payments, dols. 2693 75 each, amount together	8081	25
3 do. do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in 12 months' payments, dols. 2693 75 each, amount together	8,081	25
	25505	91
1 draft drawn by Robert Morris on John Nicholson, dated 28th May, 1796, at 12 months	5000	
1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at two years	5000	
1 do. drawn by John Nicholson, on Robert Morris, dated 28th May, 1796, at 3 years	5000	
1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at 4 years	5000	
	20,000	

The said drafts are secured by shares in the North America Land Company and endorsed by James Greenleaf

1 Note dated Boston, 18th May, 1795, drawn by Thomas Dawes, jun. in favor of Thomas Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1798, endorsed by Daniel Greenleaf, Henry Newman and James Greenleaf	2250	
1 do. dated Boston, 18th Nov. 1995, drawn by Daniel Greenleaf, in favour of Thomas Dawes, jun. payable 1st Jan. 1798, endorsed by Thomas Greenleaf, Henry Newman, and James Greenleaf	6500	
3 Notes, dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn by Benjamin Haskell, in favour of James Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1799, endorsed by said James Greenleaf and Nahum Fay, dols. 5500 1500—1000	8000	
3 do. dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable 1st Jan. 1800, one payment, dols. 6200, 5000, 4000	15200	

One bond, Zachariah Cox to James Greenleaf, and assigned by him, dated the 21st March, 1795, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the conveyance of 25000 acres of Land, near the town of Frederica in Glyn county and state of Georgia, the said bond full due.

John Connelly, auctioneer.

november 6.

FOR SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware
Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov. 7.—tu&f4w JOSEPH SIMS.

Landing,

From on board the ship Edward, at Walnut-street Wharf,

London particular Madeira Wine, of a superior quality, For Sale by the subscriber.

Robert Andrews.

november 3. eotf

For sale by the Subscriber,
No. 89, South Third street,

A few casks of high proof Brandy
60 Tierces fresh Rice
40 Boxes of Chocolate
A large quantity of assorted window glass, and
200 pieces sail cloth, No. 1 to 8
Ravens Duck, Mace and Gum Senegal.

Samuel Breck, Jun.

N. B An excellent Compting House to let on Ross's wharf.

November 2 6teod

POYNTELL'S
Paper Hangings Manufactory,
No. 70, Chesnut-street,
Where he has for Sale,

A VERY extensive stock, of every colour, and of the most approved patterns, suitable for every part of a house, with great variety of borders to suit.

—*ALSO*—

A handsome assortment of the most fashionable Silver Grounds London and Paris Papers, and very best plain Green and plain Blue,

With Pannel Papers and a rich variety of Borders.

November 1. eo6t

NOTICE.

The holders of certificates of a loan to the exiled citizens of the State of South Carolina and Georgia, under an act of Congress 23d July, 1781, are informed, that by lodging the same with George Simpson, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, they will be enabled to receive payment of principal and interest, as soon as the certificates can be forwarded to Charleston for settlement, and orders received for their discharge.

November 1. 6t

WALKER & KENNEDY,
No. 73, South Front Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
100 Hogsheads of prime Georgia Tobacco,
ALSO,
50 Pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,
10 Pipes of old Port Wine.

Oct. 17. tawtf

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The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *NOVEMBER* 9.

for the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Continued from Monday's Gazette.

Dr. Currie in his "Information reſpecting Dr. Ruſh's conduct" &c. proceeds in the following manner:—

"Thoſe acquainted with the cauſes and laws of contagion thought him inſane.

"At other times he promiſed a removal of the infectious effluvia, with which he aſſerted the whole atmoſphere was loaded, as ſoon as a heavy rain ſhould fall. An opinion as groundleſs as any that ever was generated in a whimſical brain."

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Clarkſon, then mayor of the city, to the mayor of the city of New-York, is a proof that Dr. Ruſh was not miſtaken in his prediction of the effects of rain in checking the fever of 1793.

"The refreſhing rain which fell the day before yeſterday, though light, and the cool weather which hath ſucceeded, appear to have given a check to the prevalence of the diſorder; of this we have ſatisfactory proof; as well in the decreaſe of the funerals, as in the applications for removal to the hoſpital."

There was no riſk in this prediction.—Inſtances of the ſimilar effects of rain upon bilious fevers are to be met with in many of the writers upon epidemics. Even Dr. Currie has ſubſcribed to it, as the following extract from his hiſtory of the diſeaſes of the United States will ſhew—See p. 105.—"Fewer diſeaſes prevail in Autumn, when the ground is frequently *refreſhed by ſhowers*, and the ponds are repleniſhed with water, than in dry ones." We alſo ſee the ſame idea held out in page 64. of his 2d pamphlet on the Synochus Icteroides—"Nor does it (ſays he, meaning this fever) agree in its effect with the miaſmata, which ariſe from putrifying ſubſtances, or from a marſhy ſoil in any one circumſtance, except being extinguiſhed by cold and froſty, *and perhaps rainy weather.*" In a late letter alſo to Dr. Latimer, he has aſſerted the ſame. It appears from theſe quotations, that Dr. Currie's brain is not only *whimſical*, but *verſatile* too, and that in a very high degree.

The next charge againſt Dr. Ruſh by Dr. C. is as follows.

"In ſpeaking of his exploits in a letter addreſſed to Dr. Rodgers, dated October 3d, after accuſing moſt of the phyſicians of the city of ignorance and obſtinacy, he adds, "by means of the remedies before mentiontioned, I think I have been the unworthy inſtrument in the hands of a kind providence of recovering more than 99 out of a 100 of my patients before my late indiſpoſition from the want of bleeding and purging. Since the 10th of September, I have found bleeding in addition to the mercurial purges neceſſary in 19 caſes out of 20. At firſt I found the loſs of 10 or 12 ounces ſufficient to ſubdue the pulſe, but I have been obliged gradually as the ſeaſon advanced to encreaſe the quantity to 60, 70 and 80 ounces."

"So much was the doctor about this period poſſeſſed with the notion that he was the only man of common ſenſe exiſting, that he not only refuſed to conſult with any but his former pupils who ſubmitted to obey his dictates, that he rudely intruded his advice upon other people's patients; he alſo appointed two illiterate negro men and ſent them into all the alleys and bye-places in the city, with orders to bleed and give his ſweating purges as he *empirically* called them, to all they ſhould find ſick without regard to age, ſex or conſtitution. And bloody and dirty work they made among the poor miſerable creatures that fell in their way."

As a reply to this refuſal to conſult with Dr. C. and the other phyſicians who gave bark and wine in the yellow fever, I beg leave to give Dr. R's own reaſons for it, in his own words—(from p. 359. of his Eſſay on the yellow fever.)—"One thing in my conduct towards theſe gentlemen may require juſtification; and that is, my refuſing to conſult with them. A mahometan and a jew might as well attempt to worſhip the Supreme Being in the ſame temple, and through the medium of the ſame ceremonies, as two phyſicians of oppoſite principles and practice, attempt to confer about the life of the ſame patient. What is done in conſequence of ſuch negociations (for they are not conſultations) is the ineffectual reſult of neutraliſed opinions; and wherever they take place, would be conſidered as the effect of a criminal compact between phyſicians, to aſſeſs the property of their patients, by a ſhameful proſtitution of the dictates of their conſciences. Beſides I early diſcovered that it was impoſſible for me by any reaſonings, to change the practice of ſome of my brethren. Humanity was therefore on the ſide of leaving them to themſelves."

Dr. Currie's charge againſt the two worthy black men, Abſalom Jones and Richard Allen, is fully refuted by their great ſucceſs in curing the fever after moſt of the phyſicians were confined by it. It is true, theſe men like Dr. C. had not the advantage of a regular univerſity education; but like the Dr. they were capable of following the inſtructions of Dr. Ruſh. The treatment of the diſeaſe by depleting remedies was ſimple and intelligible to common capacities. Hundreds cured themſelves by means of bleeding and purging, who could not have the benefit of being attended by a phyſician.

Let us next ſee how much truth there is in the following aſſertions.

"The contemplation of his own ſelf-created conſequence, the hurry of buſineſs, the novelty and ſolemn aſpect of the ſurrounding ſcenes, had certainly a very extraordinary effect upon his imagination and impaired his judgment.

"I knew ſeveral that he terrified into chilly fits, ſome into relapſes, and ſome into convulſions, by ſtopping them in the ſtreet and declaring they had the fever—You've got it! you've got! was his uſual ſalutation upon ſeeing any one with a pale countenance. I have been aſſured that he pronounced to Dr. Glentworth, that he would be a dead man if he would not ſubmit to more bleeding, after he had reduced him almoſt to death's door by the violence of his remedies.* Two other phyſicians being called in, thought otherwiſe, and the Doctor recovered without any more loſs of the vital fluid, notwithſtanding this alarming and poſitive prognoſtication.

"His pronouncing Mr. Michael Connor to be infected with the yellow fever, when juſt recovered from the ague and fever, occaſioned a relapſe—The ſame gentleman aſcribes the loſs of his amiable daughter to the draſtic operation of his mercurial purges.

"When applied to by Mr. Chancellor to viſit a patient with Dr. Hodge, he adviſed him to diſmiſs Dr. H. for he was a bark and wine Doctor, and would do him more harm than good.

(* "*If you will not ſubmit to my voice, ſays he, ſettle your affairs, for you have a dropſy of the brain, and will ſoon be a dead man.*")

Why has not Dr. C. given *one* inſtance of this "extraordinary effect upon his (Dr. Ruſh's) imagination" and of the impaired ſtate of his judgment? He undoubtedly would have done it had it been in his power.

As to the aſſertion of "*you've got it! you've got it!* I remark, that after the 10th of September, Dr. Ruſh believed, and events proved him to be right, that we had no other diſeaſe in the city but the yellow fever, it was of the greateſt conſequence to inculcate this opinion, as it led the ſick early to apply for medical aid, and phyſicians to an early uſe of the proper remedies for this predominating diſeaſe. Dr. Ruſh's efforts to enforce this idea, were rendered more neceſſary, by the following falſe and moſt abſurd publication by Dr. Currie of September 17th in the Federal Gazette of Sept. 20th, 1793, and which *he himſelf* in the ſhort ſpace of 15 days contradicted moſt unequivocally; and was obliged to *ſubmit his judgment* in this inſtance to that of the man whom he had oppoſed ſo ſhort a time before.

"Mr. Brown,

"It affords me particular ſatisfaction, that I now have it in my power to inform my fellow citizens, that the progreſs of the infectious fever has greatly abated, and that with a little longer perſeverance in avoiding intercourſe with the infected, as far as humanity will permit, paying at the ſame time proper attention to fumigating and ventilating the houſes, clothing, and utenſils from whence the ſick have been removed, or where they have been confined, the infection which has proved ſo mortal will *moſt certainly* be entirely eradicated in a few days. The beſt method for effecting this, is contained in a late publication by the learned Dr. Ruſſel.

"I have made the *ſtricteſt enquiry* reſpecting the number at preſent confined by the genuine yellow fever, and am convinced that it *does not exceed* 40 *or* 50 in the whole city.

"There is, however, another formidable diſeaſe prevalent, by which, *I have reaſon to believe, there are above a thouſand* ill at this time.

"The diſeaſe I mean is the common remittent or fall fever. This fever, however, is not infectious.

"When the remitting fever attacks perſons not fully recovered from the effects of the influenza, (which is alſo ſtill prevalent here) it occaſions a violent determination of the blood to the head, accompanied with acute pain, a redneſs of the eyes, with a faint tinge of yellow—the pulſe is quick and the ſkin hot. This is the diſeaſe which is ſo much under the power of blood-letting and purging; and is as different from the infectious, or genuine yellow fever, as the ſun is from the moon, or light from darkneſs.

"In the fall fever, which ſucceeds the influenza, the eye is ſprightly, though red, the face turgid and flushed:—whereas, in the genuine yellow fever, the eye is dull and inanimate, and ſuffuſed with a duſky brown, the face pale, ſhrunk, and cadaverous, almoſt from the firſt attack. It is in the remitting fever, with the violent affection of the head, that the mode of treatment adviſed by Dr. Ruſh *can only be proper*; and not in the infectious or yellow fever. On the contrary, *in the yellow fever, it cannot fail of being certain death.* In the yellow fever, the means recommended by Dr. Kuhn and Dr. Stevens, are the moſt effectual, and the only ones that can be relied on, with ſuch a variation as circumſtances, and the period of the diſeaſe may indicate.

"It is in the fall fever, circumſtanced as already deſcribed, that there is ſafety in viſiting and attending the ſick, becauſe this fever is not contagious. Can there be the ſame ſafety in viſiting patients confined with the genuine yellow fever, which made its appearance in Water-ſtreet the third of Auguſt laſt? Let thoſe judge who have had opportunities of ſeeing its ravages! Is that fever, in which the bond of union is immediately diſſolved between the ſolids and fluids, and where the purple current iſſues from every pore, the ſame as that for which Dr. Ruſh directs bleeding and purging? and can there be ſafety in viſiting perſons ſo affected? Have we all got the contagion of the yellow fever in our bodies, only waiting for ſome exciting cauſe to put it into action? By no means. The diſeaſe, which Dr. Ruſh calls the yellow fever, and of which Dr. P. ſays he has cured ſuch numbers by the *new method*, is only the fall fever, operating on perſons who have been previouſly affected by the influenza.

"It is time the veil ſhould be withdrawn from your eyes, my fellow citizens!

WM. CURRIE."

"*Sept. 17th*, 1793."

The following is his own act of *ſelf-refutation*:

"*October 2d*, 1793.

"All the phyſicians engaged in practice at preſent in the city, agree with Dr. Ruſh that blood-letting and copious purging are requiſite in the cure of the prevailing epidemic, in every caſe where inflammatory ſymptoms are evident, and that the diſpute hitherto has been about the name of the diſeaſe, rather than the proper mode of treatment.

W. CURRIE."

The effects of this firſt publication will long be remembered and deplored by the citizens of Philadelphia. It contributed very much to increaſe the mortality of the fever. To obviate its deſtructive influence upon the citizens, Dr. Ruſh took pains in his intercourſe with the ſick, to impreſs upon them that they could have no other diſeaſe than the prevailing epidemic, by which means he produced an immediate application for medical advice, and thereby ſaved many lives. Dr. Ruſh early diſcovered further, a difference between a *paſſive* and an *active* ſtate of the diſeaſe: He perceived that it was poſſible for the contagion to exiſt in a *quieſcent* ſtate in the ſyſtem, and to paſs out of it without doing any harm, provided the perſon thus affected, avoided what he called the exciting cauſes of the diſeaſe, ſuch as fatigue, heat, cold, intemperance and the like. The ſigns of the preſence of the contagion in the body were, a red eye, a ſallow (not a *pale*) face, as Dr. C. aſſerts,—a quick and full pulſe, a want of ſleep or night ſweats.—When theſe ſymptoms occurred, Dr. Ruſh never failed to warn his fellow-citizens of their danger, and to adviſe them to avoid the cauſes that might excite the diſeaſe into action. By theſe means I am ſure he prevented the diſeaſe in many people. Thoſe who know Dr. Ruſh, will not believe that he ever *obtruded his advice* upon any body in a manner that was either rude or alarming; and thoſe who attend to theſe remarks upon Dr. Currie's publication, will not heſitate in diſbelieving that Dr. Ruſh terrified a ſingle perſon into relapſes or convulſions.

I cannot help adding here, that by purſuing the above humane and rational practice of Dr. Ruſh, in 1793, Dr. Caldwell has aſſured me that he has good reaſon to believe that he has ſaved many lives, and prevented the formation of the diſeaſe in many inſtances during the prevalence of our late epidemic.

JOHN REDMAN COXE.

(To be continued.)

* * Thoſe who read this publication will pleaſe to attend particularly to the pieces written by Dr. Currie—Their *application* will appear to-morrow.

From the (Baltimore) FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. Yundt & Brown,

Amidſt that *unfortunate* variety of opinions concerning the nature and the beſt mode of treating the late prevailing fever, I truſt I alſo have a right, after an extenſive and ſucceſsful practice of forty ſeven years on this continent, to offer mine. I take the liberty, therefore, without fearing to incur the imputation of vanity, to ſtate a few facts, the reſult of my perſonal obſervation and experience.

From the 20th day of July to the 23d of October, I have had under my care ſixty-ſeven patients (excluſive of ſeveral poor perſons, whoſe names are not on my books) many of whom were afflicted with the exiſting diſeaſes of the ſeaſon, or the prevailing fevers: there were alſo ſome caſes of dyſenteries or fluxes. Out of the whole number I loſt but *two*. One of theſe had the black vomiting ſome days before I was called in: the other when convaleſcing, was, by an uncommon and unexpected change of weather, from extreme heat to unſeaſonable cold, ſeized with an ague; and, as he lay in a garret, and the north ſide of the houſe was very open, and moreover the family reſiding in the lower part entirely out of hearing, I cannot harbor a doubt, that he died for want of ſome warm covering. For, agreeably to my directions previouſly to the ſudden change in the air, he laid only under a ſingle ſheet and light counterpane.

Though I do not pretend to deny that veneſection, when managed with prudence and caution, may ſometimes be neceſſary, yet I am free to declare, that in not one of theſe ſixty ſeven caſes, did I ever uſe the lancet; and I am bold to aſſert, for I have ſtrong reaſons to believe (from ſome circumſtances which have fallen within my own knowledge) that not a few have died the victims of too frequent and too copious blood-letting.—It may be, likewiſe, not improper to remark, that I adminiſtered Mercury or Calomel very ſparingly, having noticed many and great inconveniences from too liberal an uſe of it, ſuch as violent griping, teneſmus, ſalivation, and other diſagreeable and painful concomitants; and I found the milder cathartics to anſwer every good purpoſe, without exhauſting the ſtrength and ſpirits of the ſubject.

As to a putrid or real malignant fever, according to the idea I have of one (and I run but little riſque of contradiction when I ſay that I have ſeen, if not more, at leaſt as much of it as any other practitioner on the continent) I diſcovered no ſuch thing in the early ſtages of the diſorder. That the caſes were bilious at firſt, and afterwards, from miſmanagement and a multiplicity of other cauſes, put on the putrid type. I intend ſhortly, if it pleaſe Providence to ſpare my health and preſerve my life, to ſubſtantiate by proofs which cannot fail, I think, of ſatisfying and convincing every one not blinded by ignorance, or enſlaved by ſyſtem and bigotry: at the ſame time, I ſhall take occaſion alſo of recommending ſuch means of prevention and cure, as will in my opinion, if adopted, ſave in future, under the bleſſing of God, the lives of many of my fellow-creatures

In the mean while ſhould any reſpectable gentleman of the faculty think it worth their while to enquire my particular mode of treatment, purſued through the different ſtages of the diſorder, it will upon application, with pleaſure, be communicated to them, by HENRY STEVENSON.

The Medical Lectures

In the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, are poſtponed until the laſt Monday in November next.

October 14. 2aw4w.

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING buſied for ſome time paſt in preparations for removing into his preſent houſe, has been under the neceſſity of poſtponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his ſpring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for ſale, on terms that he truſts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for ſeveral years paſt.

Catalogues, combining the moſt varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw

PARIS, September 12.

The Executive Directory to the Citizens of Paris.

Citizens,

"Royalty has juſt threatened the conſtitution by a new attack. After having for a whole year ſhaken by their dark manœuvres all the foundations of the Republic, they thought that they were ſufficiently powerful to conſummate its deſtruction. They tho't themſelves ſufficiently protected to venture to aim its firſt attack againſt the ſupreme depoſitories of the Executive Directory.—Arms were daily diſtributed to the conſpirators; and all Paris knows that one of the diſtributors was arreſted with a great number of bonds, upon which he had already delivered a great number of firelocks. Cards ſtamped Legiſlative Body, end marked with an R, were circulated in order to ſerve as rallying ſigns to the conſpirators, charged with the office of maſſacreing the Directory and the deputies faithful to the cauſe of the people.

"A great number of emigrants, cut-throats of Lyons, and brigands of La Vendee, attracted hither by the intrigues of royaliſm, and the tender intereſt publickly laviſhed upon them without fear, attacked the poſts which ſurrounded the executive directory; but the vigilance of the government, and the chiefs of the armed force, fruſtrated their criminal efforts.

"The executive directory is about to lay before the nation the authentic documents which it has collected concerning the manœuvres of the Royaliſts. You will ſhudder with horror, citizens, at the plots entered into againſt the ſafety of every one of you, againſt your property, againſt your deareſt rights, againſt your moſt ſacred poſſeſſions and you may calculate the extent of the calamities from which in future you can alone be preſerved by the maintenance of the conſtitution.

So many triumphs had already crowned the eſtabliſhment of this conſtitution. Your generals and your intrepid defenders had ſurrounded it with their immortal trophies. At the ſame of their victories, agriculture and commerce reſumed their activity, public credit by degrees recovered, confidence and ſecurity began to ſpring up in every heart, and this is the moment which has been pitched upon to re-kindle your animoſities, to propagate ſuperſtition, to re-organize the power of fanaticiſm, to ſow doubt and alarms in every breaſt by opening new avenues for the return of emigrants, to ſhake the guarantee of public contracts: to give the ſignal of civil war, and to retard by the hopes with which foreign nations were inſpired, the ſo much wiſhed concluſion of peace with our external foes, honorable & ſolid, worthy of the triumphs of the French people and of their generoſity. No, you will not loſe the fruits of your long ſacrifices, you will riſe indignantly againſt thoſe baſe emigrants, the authors of our calamities, of all our agitations, of all our ſufferings. You will arm yourſelves to ſtop their deſigns, and to defend againſt their attacks your perſons, your property and your rights. But beware of agitations. Do not diſgrace the moſt glorious of cauſes by the exceſſes of an anarchy juſtly abhorred. Reſpect property. Let not an ill directed patriotic impulſe throw you into a fatal confuſion. Obey no voice but that of the avowed chiefs appointed by the government. Rely upon the vigilance of your magiſtrates and upon the exertions of your legiſlators, who have remained faithful to the cauſe of the people. Patriotiſm will reſume all its energy, the conſtitution all its glory, and every citizen will enjoy, in their fulleſt extent, liberty, happineſs, and tranquility.

Meſſage of the Directory to the Councils, dated 19 *Fructidor, Sept.* 5.

"Citizens Repreſentatives,

"The 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4) is deſtined to be the ſalvation both of the republic and of yourſelves. The people expect this. You witneſſed yeſterday their tranquility and their joy. This day is the 9th Fructidor (Sept. 5) and the people aſk of you where the republic is, and what you have done for its conſolidation? The eye of the country, citizens repreſentatives, looks towards you. The moment is deciſive; if you allow it to paſs by, if you heſitate on the meaſures that are to be taken, if you put off your deciſion for a moment, all will be loſt, both you and the republic. The conſpirators have been on the watch. Your ſilence has given them courage and audacity; they are intriguing afreſh, and are miſleading public opinion by infamous libels. The journaliſts of Blankenbourg and London continue to diſſeminate their poiſon. The conſpirators do not attempt to conceal the fact, that their plot extends to the legiſlative body itſelf. They already ſpeak of puniſhing the republicans for the commencement of the triumph they think they have obtained.

Is it poſſible to heſitate ſtill, as to the meaſure of purging the ſoil of the very few known and avowed chiefs of theſe royal conſpirators, who wait for the convenient opportunity to deſtroy the republic, and to devour you yourſelves? You are at the brink of the volcano! It is about to ſwallow you up; you may cloſe it; and can you heſit te? Tomorrow it will be too late. The leaſt heſitation is the death of the republic. You will be told of principles, formalities will be reſorted to, excuſes will be invented; delays will be called for, time will be granted, and the conſtitution will be aſſaſſinated; under pretext of keeping within its limits. This commiſeration, implored in favor of certain men, to what will it lead you? To ſee thoſe very men take out of your hands the thread of their criminal conſpiracies, and collect in your boſom the horrible firebrands of civil war, to ſet fire to the country. What a miſconceived pity, what a fatal ſentiment, what limited views would, in that caſe, draw the attention of the councils towards a few men, between whoſe fate and that of the republic they would heſitate.

The executive directory has applied itſelf to point out to you the means of ſaving France, but it has to expect that you will avail yourſelves of them. The directory has felt a perſuaſion that you are ſincerely attached to liberty, and the republic, and that the conſequences of this firſt liberty ought not to terrrify you. It lays them before you; and is obliged to tell you that you are placed in an unprecedented predicament, and that ordinary rules cannot apply to an extraordinary caſe, unleſs you are deſirous to ſurrender yourſelves to your enemies. If the friends of kings find friends among you; if ſlaves can meet with protectors in you; if you wait an inſtant, the ſafety of France muſt be deſpaired of; the conſtitution will ceaſe to be in force; and the patriots may be told, that the hour of royalty is proclaimed thro'out the republic,

But if, as the executive directory is fully perſuaded, this terrible idea afflicts and ſtrikes you, appreciate the value of the moment and embrace it; be the deliverers of your country, and lay the eternal foundation of its happineſs and glory.

(ſigned)

L. M. REVEILLIERS, Preſident.

LAGARDE, Secretary."

NEW-YORK, November 7.

It ſeems that citizen Ramel, commaudant of the guard of the French legiſlative body, addreſſed a letter to the councils of elders and 500, aſſuring them of their ſafety, and of the attachment of the grenadiers to the duties incumbent on them: But, lo! when general Moulin advanced with his two cannon againſt the hall, theſe ſame faithful defenders of the legiſlature, theſe patriot grenadiers, not only deſerted their colours, but joined the aſſailants, delivered up their own commander Ramel, aided in arreſting the devoted members, and exhibited one additional proof, that no reliance can be placed upon hireling mercenaries in the trying hour of danger and diſmay. The conſequence was the ſeizure of the brave Pichegru, and ſuch of his virtuous colleagues, as, by their firmneſs in reſiſting the maſqued tyrants, had become obnoxious to their reſentment, and objects deſtined to be immolated at the ſhrine of perſonal and party animoſity!

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What freedom can exiſt in a country where the legiſlature is daily ſubject to the parricidal violence of a ſanguinary faction?——Opinion ſhould be free as air—No man ſhould be liable to be *ſeized, impriſoned* and *baniſhed*, for expreſſing his ſentiments——where the poſſibility of this exiſts, all liberty is utterly loſt——What would be ſaid, if the democratic faction in Congreſs had wheedled a body of the Philadelphia militia into their meaſures, *ſeized* the advocates for the Britiſh treaty, *impriſoned* and *baniſhed* them—Said! why, the Jacobins would not certainly have *approbated* it—but the friends of rational liberty—the cool—reflecting part of the public—the men to be depended on, would have ſtood aghaſt!—Their firſt ſenſations would have been thoſe of ſurpriſe and aſtoniſhment—but the monſters would have been taught that among people acquainted with their rights, and the neceſſity of preſerving a conſtitution they had labour-ed to erect and eſtabliſh, very different meaſures were neceſſary to bring offenders, or *preſumed* offenders to juſtice.

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The preſent ſtate of affairs in France affords a pretty good criterion for determining the ſtate of public opinion in the United States—All thoſe who declare in favor of the *vile uſurpers* of a power arbitrary and unwarranted, would not heſitate at approving the ſame raſcally meaſures among us—But thoſe who think juſtly, cannot fail to deprecate the horrors of the anarchical and deſpotic violence exerciſed againſt the moderate, peaceably-diſpoſed, patriotic members of the directory and legiſlative councils.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, November 8.

The papers which we ſhall continue to give, and on which the diſcloſure of the plans of the royaliſts were ſaid to be founded appear to be exceedingly obſcure. At any rate, they do not appear, to us, to be ſufficiently explanatory of their views, to have warranted a condemnation of the many perſons arreſted on them, without ſome *form* at leaſt of a regular trial. To thoſe, however, who look back to the manner in which every former unſucceſsful party has been overthrown in Paris, the mode in which the laſt have been diſpoſed of, will not excite any ſtaggering ſurprize.

Madame Orleans has obtained permiſſion to paſs into Spain.

That another, and another *regeneration* is not to be confined to the limits of Paris, may be learned from the following article in one of the immaculate, and unproſcribed French papers:

"1200 Diſtinguiſhed Emigrants will be arreſted and tried in 24 hours. The repreſentatives and other accuſed perſons who have fled, will be tried for contumacy.—The elections influenced by Louis 18, are declared null; and the commander in chief of the army of Italy, is ordered to avenge the cauſe of the patriots who were murdered in the South. The diviſion of Maſſena has for that purpoſe marched to Lyons, and Joubert's diviſion to Marſeilles. All the conſtituted authorities and adminiſtrations of the republic will be regenerated and puri-fied—patrotiſm will every were be re-kindled—the republicans alone will be armed: all the republican inſcriptions will contain theſe words, which have been wickedly effaced "The Republic or Death!"

"PAISSE."

The London Gazette of September 16, contains the account or the capturing of a conſiderable number of French and Spaniſh ſhips of war. Sir John B. Warren's Squadron had taken and deſtroyed in the courſe of a few days ſix armed veſſels and a frigate of 36 guns and 23 ſail of other veſſels.

PARIS, September 5.

Declaration of Duverne Depreſſe, or Dunant, annexed to the ſecret regiſter of the Directory, 11 Ventoſe, 5th year.

FIRST DECLARATION.

"CITIZENS,

"I do not diſſemble that, in beginning this written detail, I am about to put into your hands that of my own condemnation. But although I am far from being inſenſible to my own perſonal intereſt, I am ſo fully perſuaded that it is a far different motive which has determined you to take a ſtep very difficult to be miſinterpreted, which I ſhall not heſitate to undertake, although I had not to encourage me the engagement which you have contracted.

"Many attempts have been made ſince the revolution to reſtore the throne; all of them have failed, but moſt of them have coſt the lives of a great number of men of

both parties. Nothing has discouraged the royalists, and hitherto there have been so many reasons to justify their hopes, that we ought not to be surprised if by the side of one conspiracy extinguished, another should arise the more dangerous, because to its own resources it adds the experience of the errors which have occasioned the ruin of others. I say dangerous, not because that I think any conspiracy would overthrow the established government, but because I believe that some one may be found combining sufficient means to encourage even an open attack, and then the blood of Frenchmen would flow in torrents shed by the hands of Frenchmen. It is to prevent, as far as lies in my power, the return of these scenes of desolation, that I have formed the design of communicating all the threads of the conspiracy at the head of which I am placed, to lead you into the track of those which may succeed; in fine, to dissipate in such a manner all the resources of the royalists that they may be compelled even to abandon their hopes. I betray the cause of royalty; I know it, but I am convinced I serve the cause of those Frenchmen who are attached to that cause by destroying the foundation of their chimerical hopes: and, if I do not impose upon myself, this conduct will not deprive me of any just title to the esteem of those who shall decide without passion.

"I will not fatigue your attention by a longer preamble. I have said thus much only to justify to myself an action which I think courageous, which perhaps may be generally regarded as an act of treachery. I am about to enter upon the subject, and I will speak as if I had been the only agent of the king at Paris. It is two years since I undertook the management of his interests. From that period I was aware that the royalists could have no real constancy, but when united round a common centre they act by preconcerted movements. From that period I exerted every effort to lead to that centre of unity all the chiefs of La Vendee and of Brittany; all the agents scattered through the different departments that I could discover, who pretended to act for the same object, and who all pursued it by contradictory means. I went into Britanny, into La Vendee. I went to Switzerland, where an English minister resides, specially charged to second the royalists. I went to the army of the prince of Conde, and saw the king. At length I made a journey to England, where I explained myself with the count D'Artois and the English ministers. Nothing less would do, in order to prevail on every individual to renounce the plans which he himself directed, the private scheme which he had adopted, to put an end to the animosities and the divisions which reigned in the party; and in this last respect I never could have produced a durable effect in La Vendee and Brittany. I was also far from considering their submission as an unfortunate event. It served our cause because it enabled us to develope entirely a plan more wise than those which had preceded, on this very account more wise, because it embraced at once the whole of France, and because it excluded every partial movement, but that which should render us masters of Paris by overthrowing the government.

"Such is the plan which had been approved by the pretender, who alone was acquainted with all its details. The English ministry, the French princes, likewise adopted so much of the plan as was communicated to them. The object was, to make the political and military movements go hand in hand.

"France was to be divided into two agencies.

"The one, which comprehends the provinces of Franche Compte, the Lyonnoise, Fores, Auvergne, and the whole of the South is to be entrusted to M. Precy.—The other, which extends over all the rest of France, is to be directed by the agents at Paris. These two agencies shall reciprocally inform each other of their situation by a regular and active correspondence. No movement is to be attempted by the one, if the other is not previously apprised of it and if it is not prepared to second its operation.

"The two agencies shall have a direct communication with the King, and with the agents of the British government. This last having only two objects, the first, the demand of assistance, and secondly, in its application, the agents are to render themselves independent of the instructions which might be given by the English. The second object of the English correspondence shall be to give them every intelligence tending to serve the cause; but never to facilitate to them the means of seizing any of our maritime places, and in general nothing that could be useful only to themselves; the king and the council having never ceased to think that the services of the English are perfidious services, tending to no other object but the total ruin of France.

"The municipal agents shall sub-divide the districts entrusted to their direction into as many military commanderies as they shall judge proper. They shall submit their labours to the king, and propose to him the persons who are judged qualified to fill with intelligence and fidelity the situations of commanders in chief of the different circles. The commanders are to receive their power from the king; but they shall not correspond directly only with the superior agents of the party.

"The principal agents, and especially those at Paris, will spare no pains to seduce to the party of the king, all the members of the constituted authorities. They can promise to every individual all the personal advantages which his importance may entitle him to expect, without the exception of any one, even the members of the Convention, who voted for the death of Louis XVI. But they will not incur any engagement which can give occasion to believe that the intention of the king is to re-establish the monarchy upon new bases. The king will do every thing to reform the abuses which had crept into the ancient regime, but nothing could induce him to change the constitution. In case of a powerful party in the Councils proposing to recognize the king upon conditions, the agents at Paris were to engage that party to depute to his Majesty a person properly authorized, with whom the king might discuss in person the true interests of France.

"The object proposed is the overthrow of the existing government. It is in the constitution itself that the means were to be found of overturning it without a great shock. The frequency of elections prevent the opportunity of introducing a majority of royalists into the offices of government and the administrations.

"Hitherto the royalists have derived no advantage from their number; their pusillanimity prevents them from attending the primary assemblies, where, if they have given any votes, it has been without previous concert, and their votes have been thrown away so far as concerned the objects at which they individually aimed. In order to obtain a majority of votes in the primary assemblies, it is necessary to arrange three points: 1st, To force the royalists to attend. 2d, To compel them to unite their suffrages in favour of the individuals pointed out. 3d, To induce that class of men, who have no preference for any government, love that order which protects their persons and properties, to vote in favour of the royalist party. In order to attain this triple object, two associations shall be formed, the one formed of tried royalists, the other of timid royalists, and men selfish or indifferent.

"It is unnecessary for me to enter into any details in this respect, since you are in possession of the regulations to be adopted in these institutions.

"These two associations shall be established throughout the whole of the republic.—The agents are not to allow themselves to be deceived by the idea that there are any parties or dispositions which render this establishment superfluous. Every where there are weak and timid mortals to whom the philanthropic institution will be suitable.

[The Redacteur, in which this article is continued, has not come to hand.]

(To be continued.)

PARIS, September 14.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of 12th Sept.

Tallot rose to speak on a motion of order. He stated, that by the law of —— one quarter of their pay was allowed to reduced officers.

"I do not know (said he) by what fatality it is that those brave men, to the number of 20,000, have not yet received even this miserable pittance. I desire that a message may be sent to the directory, to know the reason of this delay, and what obstacles there are in the way of the payment, in order that the legislative body may take the necessary steps for carrying the law into execution."

The motion was agreed to, and the speech ordered to be printed.

Quirot also spoke upon the order of the day. "The constitution (said he) has provided for the independence of the legislative body, of the executive power, and of the judicial power. But this independence does not exclude responsibility. The law of the 3d Brumaire has provided for the responsibility of the two first powers, but not for the Tribunal de Cassation. The criminal tribunals are also invested with a dangerous inviolability, and this is the cause of all the assassinations which the royalists have been guilty of in France, which have always been committed with impunity, because the justices of the peace shut their eyes, and only punished when they thought proper. Have we not seen partial magistrates suffer, with impunity, libels which tended to excite the assassination of the majority of the directory, under the name of the triumvirate, while they punished people with severity for singing the Marseillois hymn, or a song against clocks?—Have we not seen the tribunal de cassation contending against the legislative body, upon the subject of the royal commissioner Brothier, &c.?

"I move that a committee be appointed to determine upon the misconduct of the tribunal de cassation, the criminal tribunals, and the directors of juries and justices of peace."

The motion was agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Jean de Bry, in a speech of great length, endeavoured to exculpate the executive power from the reproaches which had been thrown upon them on account of the recent events at Venice, by Pastoret, on the 5th Thermidor.

He cited several articles of the constitution, and proved that the directory had not exceeded their powers. He stated also, that it had been insinuated that general Buonaparte had framed his manifesto so as to exculpate his conduct. We cannot follow the orator through his speech, but it made a very great impression upon the council.

Sitting of 13th September.

The council received several congratulatory addresses on the 4th Sept. from Chalons sur Marne, Clermont, Ferrand, and several other communes. Insertion and mention to be made in the process verbal.

The administration of the Maine and Loire spoke the same sentiments.

The order of the day was adopted on this address, on that article of the constitution which forbids the administrations to correspond with the legislative body in their corporate capacity.

Citizen Caignard, employed in the treasury, presented 50 livres for the expences of the war, and promised to give as much every year until the conclusion of a peace.—Honourable mention.

Several citizens of the department af L'Orne addressed several remonstrances to the council, on the table for the depreciation of paper money made for this department.

The order of the day was called for, which was opposed by Labroiste, on the ground that some errors might have crept into this table—Referred to the directory.

The discussion on Viller's report on Finance was resumed.

LONDON, September 11.

A messenger arrived yesterday at the Portuguese Ambassador's with advices from Portugal, and also dispatches for Government from the Hon. Robert Walpole, his Majesty's Minister at that Court, which were said to contain the Treaty between France and that Country; they were deemed of such importance as to be immediately sent off to Lord Greenville, at Dropmore.

Some persons complain that the constitution has been little attended to by the different parties at Paris. Mr. Pitt, however, will surely be the last man to find fault with these parties for any violation of the constitution.

The *Cap of Liberty* was not arrested from Britannia when a new Copper coinage was projected: she voluntarily resigned it—not wishing to retain the *shadow*, after having been deprived of the *Substance*.

Mr. Windham still holds out that the Expedition against the Peak of Teneriffe was *negatively* successful, "for," says the great Statesman, "was it not highly probable that, considering the smallness of their force, the English *might* have been totally *destroyed*, whereas we find that no less than 400 have *escaped*!"

September 14.

There is no reason given by the Triumvirate for the transportation of Bartholemy and Carnot. They are not accused of being concerned in what is called the conspiracy of Pichegru, nad though the Royalist Journals considered them as being desirous of peace, and on that account in opposition to the Triumvirate, yt surely that desire, of itself, could never be advanced as a serious charge against them.

The only army of the Republic, whose sentiments can in any manner be doubted upon the subject of the late events at Paris, is the army of the Rhine and Moselle. Some of the Members of the Council of Five Hundred complained that the army was neglected, because it still preserved its attachment to Pichegru; and Thibaudeau, two days before the late convulsion, in a speech upon the Finances, said, that "calm immoveable amidst the passions that agitated the rest of the Republic, the brave army of the Rhine had not received any pay for three months.

ELIZABETH-TOWN: November 8.

Last evening arrived in town on his way to the seat of government, the President of the United States, escorted by major Ward's cavalry. He was welcomed by the discharge of cannon and ringing of bells. Several gentleman paid their respects to him He leaves town to day escorted by Captain Haines troop.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *NOVEMBER 9.*

RAY GREENE, Esq. is elected Senator of the United States for the state of Rhode-Island, in the place of William Bradford, Esq. resigned.

THE CITY CAVALRY

will parade on Friday morning next, the 10th instant, precisely at nine o'clock, at the Hotel in Tenth, between Arch and Race-streets, for the purpose of escorting the President of the United States on his return to the seat of government.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THERE is a talk of a military parade when the President arrives. Some on horse and some on foot—while the President rides in a chariot, perhaps a coach, and as the Aurora says, with wheels.

I will not at this moment enquire by what authority the governor undertook to instruct the adjutant general about this business—He surely did not consult the democratic society about it, for B. F. B. their oracle, is dreadfully and mortally chagrined. He has published a wonderful smart piece in his Aurora on the occasion, in which he raves about slavery, and liveries, and frolics, and nobody knows what. He says the whole uniform of the militia of the state ought to be changed; for if they wear it they are all slaves, because the President's folks all wear blue coats with red collars. The people who serve the President must be slaves because they are yankeys—they are all free men when they are in Massachusetts, where I believe they were almost all born and married; but if the military companies of Philadelphia, in uniform, should turn out on this occasion, they are slaves, and the President's people all become slaves too. So much for wearing blue and red: There is another thing that seems to cause great uneasiness to the Aurora writer. The militia is composed says he, of men as free as the Governor; this you know, and every body knows. But you know that we always supposed the Governor was general and commander in chief over the militia. This is the stumbling block with the Aurora, how one free man can have a right to command another free man. There is one of the faction who says, he hopes his hand will wither, if he should obey the governor's orders.—This is a knotty point, I shall leave it with the governor to settle.

There is another circumstance, which it seems was not foreseen by the governor—If it should rain it will be miry, if not it will be dusty, and as this matter cannot be settled beforehand, in either case, the Aurora says the militia will be in a "degraded, prostituted situation, for the President's carriage, it says, will be sometimes before and sometimes behind. The editor, who I suppose to be the *Old Soldier*, is a very wise man, but it is wonderful how he should know so much.

I greatly suspect he means to overthrow the whole militia system, for he intimates that waiting on the President was the object of that system, and what becomes of this bulwark of our liberties, should that be the case? I wish we knew the full extent of the designs of some people who bellow very loud about slavery since they left off going to levee. It appears as if they meant to bring in a standing army. If it is slavery in the militia to obey orders, you may depend we shall soon be without one.

The Aurora patriotism is too partial—I hate local patriotism—No solicitude was expressed about the militia of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, or New-Jersey—tho' they voluntarily plunged themselves into this business—poor creatures, they did not see thro' the medium of the Aurora. But there is something more shocking to apprehend; if the militia should turn out, it will transform them into Janissaries! Now Janissaries are Turkish mercenaries and wear turbans.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

LORD MOUNTMORRIS.

Yesterday morning at his lodgings in York street, St. James's-square, Lord Viscount mountmorres put an end to his existance by shooting himself thro the head. By the direction of the bullet it appeared that he had put the pistol into his mouth; he had another in his pocked loaded, and by every account it is obvious that he had made preparations for this violent act, had paid the few bills that he owed, and had conversed in a way that gave his acquaintance reason to believe that he had for several days deliberated upon the suicide he accomplished.

When a man in easy circumstances, whose life cannot have affected his conscience, commits this dreadful act, it is not easy to account for the motives. The lenity of a Coroner's Inquest to rescue his family from cruel and extravagent penalties, may call it lunacy, but the inquisitive mind is eager in the search of rational argument All those who were acquainted with lord Mountmorres knew him to be a man harmless, though fatiguing in his manners; who in the incessant pursuit of distinction sacrificed his comfort without obtaining his object. To be noticed by persons of high rank was his supreme felicity, and obtruding himself on the society of persons who did not taste the monotony of his conversation, and who rejected his advances, fixed ultimately a chagrin on his temper which he deeply felt. He was long supported by self-opinion. He laid claim to the merits of eloquence and patriotism— he was, in his own esteem, a fine writer, as well as a fine gentleman; he wrote a Comedy which was never acted, and published a book, the history of the Parliament of Ireland, which was never read; and during the last six months of his life, he amused his vanity by announcing that he had undertaken the difficult task of translating Herodotus. *Fond of notoriety he announced this design to every man he met, and a few pages of translation, with a very large body of common place notes were his late claims to the credit of literature. This perpetual hunting after fame, was made still further ridiculous by his pursuit of a splendid marriage. He is said to have been refused by more women of fortune than any Nobleman in England. Whether this be true or not, it contributed to his mental disquiet; for those Journals, whose Editors make the frailties of fashionable life the subject of their ridicule, and perhaps, of their profit, had the atrocity to draw this vain but in offensive man into daily odium. To the disgrace of the readers of these Journals they countenanced the scandal. Even in a paper of yesterday, the day of his death, he was exposed in an illiberal lampoon and an allusion made to a Lady with whom, perhaps, he never exchanged a syllable.—These daily libels wounded him to the quick, and perhaps contributed to his fatal catastrophe.*

For some time past he has betrayed symptom of uneasiness, He wrote a letter to Dr. Willis on Tursday desiring to see him on Friday morning, as he felt himself indisposed. The Doctor came to his lodgings but a few minutes after he had perpetrated the act. He had, by a course, of prudence amounting to parsimony, created in fact a very easy fortune, for from a very small encumbered estate he is said to leave a clear 5000l. a year, We understand that he has a half brother who will succeed to the estate, but of this fact we have no certain knowledge.

*** *A Country Subscriber*, to-morrow.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHA.

	ARRIVED	DAYS
Polacre, St. Dominic, Mitchell,	*Cadiz*	48
Brig Tryphena, Griffin,	*Bourdeaux*	64
Newton, Riley,	*S. Croix*	20
Schr. Boston, Clark,	*Cape-Francois*	20
Sloop Sally, White,	*Norfolk*	6

CLEARED

Brig George, Hall,	*Cape-Francois,*
Schr. Teatman, Crane,	*C. N. Mole,*
John, Mayhew,	*Boston,*

Capt. Mitchell left Cadiz 21st Sept. the blockade of which was continued by the British fleet.

Ship Neptune and bark Mars were at St. Ubes the beginning of Sept. the former to sail in 30, the latter in 25 days.

A large ship and schooner inward bound, were seen off the capes Sunday P. M.—They were not in yesterday morning.

The Tryphena left at Bourdeaux, Aug. 27. the ship Louisa, Bell, of this port, to sail in 14 days for Lisbon; Farmer, M'Collom, do. do. for this port, 20th Sept.; brig Eliza, Hostie, do. do. 6th. A few days before the Tryphena sailed, the brig Washington,——, of New-York, arrived, captured on her passage from Belfast home, Sept. 9. spoke the brig Lydia, Gordon, out 29 days from Salem to Bilboa, all well.

The Phœnix, Grice, for Amsterdam; Eagle, Shields, for Hispaniola; Jefferson, Morris, for St. Croix and several other vessels, went to sea on Monday last.

The ship Commerce, of Baltimore, was to sail from St. Thomas' for that port the 25th ult.

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

Insurance Company of North America.

The Stockholders are informed, that a meeting is to be held, by adjournment, at the Company's Office, in Front Street, on Monday next the 13th inst. at 12 o'clock.

Eben. Hazard, Sec'ry.

Nov. 9. d3t.

All Persons who are indebted to the estate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, sen. of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, will please to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers.

William Heysham,
Robert Heysham. } Executors.
Francis Bowes Sayre,

november 6. 2aw4w

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE COXCOMB.

Written by the late Mr. CAWTHORN.

A Coxcomb once in Handel's parlour found,
A Grecian lyre, and try'd to make it sound;
O'er the fide stops his awkward fist he flings,
And rudely presses on the elastic strings:
Awaken'd discord shrieks and scolds, and raves,
Wild as the dissonance of winds and waves,
And hoarser far than all th' extatic race,
Whose drunken orgies stunn'd the wilds of Thrace.
Friend, quoth the sage, that fine machine contains
Exacter numbers and diviner strains.
Strains, such as once could build the Theban wall,
And stop the mountain torrent in its fall;
But yet to wake them, rouse them, and inspire,
Asks a fine finger, and a touch of fire.
A feeling soul, whose all expressive powers,
Can copy nature as she sinks or soars;
And, just alike to passion, time and place,
Refine correctness into ease and grace.
He said—and flying o'er each quiv'ring wire,
Spread his light hand, and swept it on the lyre,
Quick to his touch the lyre began to glow,
The sound to kindle, and the air to flow,
Deep as the murmurs of the falling floods,
Sweet as the warblers of the vocal woods;
The list'ning passions hear, and sink and rise,
As the rich harmony, or swells or dies,
The pulse of AVARICE forgets to move,
A purer rapture fills the breast of LOVE;
DEVOTION lifts to heaven a holier eye,
And bleeding PITY heaves a softer sigh.
Life has its ease, amusement, joy and fire,
Hid in itself, as music in the lyre;
And, like the lyre, will all its powers impart,
When touch'd and manag'd by the hand of art:
But half mankind, like Handel's fool, destroy,
Through rage and ignorance, the strain of joy;
Irregularly wild their passions roll
Through Nature's finest instrument, the SOUL.
While men of sense, with Handel's happier skill,
Correct the taste, and harmonize the will,
Teach their affections, like his notes, to flow,
Not rais'd too high, nor ever sunk too low,
Till ev'ry virtue measur'd and refin'd,
As fits the concert of the master mind,
Melts in its kindred sounds, and pours along
The according music of the moral song.

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine } In pipes &
do. market do } qr. casks.
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare
New-England tow linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in sacks
Long whale-bone
No. 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w

Wharton and Lewis,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store and Insurance Office for shipping, No. 115, South Front-street,

Jamaica Rum, 4th proof, } entitled to
Alicant Brandy, 1st & 2d proof } drawback.
Madeira Wine, and
few hogsheads of Juniper Berries.

October 31. eotf

To be Sold,

A Valuable Plantation,

OF upwards of One Hundred Acres of Land, well watered, in a healthy situation, about seven miles from this City; the buildings may be made to accommodate a large family, at a moderate expense, and possession had in a few weeks. Part of the purchase-money being paid, a reasonable credit will be allowed for the remainder.

Enquire of the Printer.

november 3 mwstf

Clocks and Watches,

Of every description, opening for Sale, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

At his New Shop, Corner of

MARKET and FRONT STREETS.

—ALSO—

An extensive and general assortment of

Tools, Files, and Materials.

—CONSISTING OF—

Clock Movements and Clock Dials, eight day and thirty hours cast brass, forged work and Pinions, Bells and Hands, Cat Gut, screw and draw Plates, Turkey Stones, Pumice, Emery and Rotten Stone, Springs and Glasses, Chains, Keys, Seals &c &c. Spring and standing Clocks.

Oct. 27. eotf

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers in town and country, that their stores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the present appearance of the prevailing disorder have reason to hope, their friends may shortly come to the city with perfect safety. By several late arrivals, numbers have received fresh supplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co.	*P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co.	*Sitgreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith,	*George Dobson,*
Wiltberger and Smith,	*Thomas Ryerson,*
Alex Bisland and Co.	*T. R. Hardenberg.*
Jacob Sperry and Co.	*John Smith and Co*
Owen & Jona. Jones,	*Thomas Orr,*
Keppele & Zantzinger,	*William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger,	*Thomas Arniat & Son.*
John Fries,	*J. Miller, jun. and Co.*
Benjamin & J. Johnson.	

Oct. 14

Philadelphia, Oct. 24th, 1797.

ALL persons desirous to contract to furnish Rations and Quarter Master's Stores, during the year 1798, for the troops in Philadelphia, Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island, Carlisle and Reading, or any of them, are desired to deliver their proposals, under a sealed cover, on or before the 20th November next, to

TENCH FRANCIS, *Purveyor.*

The Rations to consist of

1 pound Flour or Bread
1 pound Beef, or 3 4 of a pound of Pork
½ gill Rum, Brandy or Whiskey
1 lb. Candles
2 lb. Soap
2 quarts Vinegar } To every hundred rations
1 quart Salt

&tf18thN

FOR SALE,

A Team of five excellent Horses,

with a Waggon and Gears. The Horses are all young, strong, true to the draught, and capable of hauling as great a weight as most in the country. The Waggon and Gears are strong, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT GREEN, West Town, Chester county, or to

Thomas Fisher,

No. 142, S. Second Street, Phila'elphia.

11 mo. 2, eod3w.

In the Press,

And speedily will be published by WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 52, Second, the corner of Chesnut Street,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

Oct. 31. §12t

At the Federal Blast Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR superiority consists in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers cast in sand, or clay moulds. These patent rollers are cast in iron moulds, previously heated, and will be found to be more dense, solid and durable than any rollers heretofore used. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immedaitely fit for use, and from their accuracy, run with less friction, and require less water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Messrs. Thatcher and Hayward.

Boston, Aug. 31. Sept. 19.——§6t.

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eoim

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&f1m

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies*, on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound, Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance of the female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it into circulation. August 24—mw4w

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Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street. July 19.

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7. cod4w

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&f6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in casks
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Coramon German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass Aug 29—2aw

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases

Just received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 2awtf

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A Convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a table and carriage house.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial } TEAS.

April 20. eotf

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreeat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash			20,000	dollars, 30,000, are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of				10,000
2 do.	5,000	each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000	-	-	10,000
20 do.	500	-	-	10,000
00 do.	100	-	-	10,000
200 do.	50	-	-	10,000
400 do.	25	-	-	10,000
1,000 do.	10	-	-	20,000
15,000 do.	10	-	-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.				
33,261 Blanks.				
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,				400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston: of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United "ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

An elegant House in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 2aw3w.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c- &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 32, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction wiih the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residense in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mswf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

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Just Published, and now Selling,

By BENJAMIN DAVIES,

At his BOOK-STORE, No 68, High-Street,

The AMERICAN REPOSITORY

AND

ANNUAL REGISTER for the UNITED STATES

FOR THE YEAR 1798:

Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary

DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT,

And a variety of useful tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union.

Embellished with two handsome Engravings,

One of which is depictive of a melancholy scene that occurred during the American war.

Oct. 18.

The Philadelphia, Atsion, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Atsion, Batsto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River slitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the East Grousing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Warrington's house, on Tucker's Island, adjoinining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the sportsman who wishes to regale himself with fowling and fishing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year fowl and fish in abundance.—The Stage on its return, starts from the aforesaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrive at the aforesaid Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curiosity of seeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one slitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforesaid iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the aforesaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way passengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Postage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2awtf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. dim. eotf.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. §1wmwsf

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo, (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramsay, Monson, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 15.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notifyed that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1797.